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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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C. J. WALL—90
T. V. KING—80
W. E. WALL—86.
FRED DAMON—90.

A. C. WALL—85
F. S. DODGE (Captain)—83.

JAMES L. MCLEAN—94
D. W. CORBETT—88
W. J. FORBES—84
W. H. DRUMMOND—85

HONOLULU SHARPSHOOTERS' TEAM.

In shooting circles there has been nothing since the shoot between the members of the National Guard and the California team that has attracted as much attention among the riflemen as the international shoot between the Sharpshooters and the Denver Rifle Club, which began at the Kakaako butts Saturday afternoon.

The match has been in the "working up" stage for the past two months, and was finally settled on the receipt of a letter by the Doric last week, but the Sharpshooters, evidently satisfied with the scores made in practice shoots, did not think it necessary to do much practice work beyond what has been their custom. Until the match was finally settled, some of the team neglected practice at all, but during the past week they were out nearly every day. What the result would have been if the men had felt they had a reasonable chance of winning and had gone in with a determination to excel, is difficult to say, but it is reasonable to suppose that the score would have been bettered by at least twenty points. The team was short one good man in Jack McVeigh whose record for September was 48. Private business took him to Maui and he was unable to be present.

Walter Wall was below his average, but it was mainly through a bit of forgetfulness in the matter of sights he led off with a bullseye and followed with two 4s and then another 5. He knew his sight was not just right, but preferred to finish the match without changing it.

King's shortcoming was due entirely to a defective sight. His practice record is better than in the match shoot, but the poor sight prevented his equaling his usual performance. Two 3s for him is very unusual while bullseyes are common. He had but two bullseyes in his first string and none in the second—an evidence that his low score was not the result of nervousness.

For McLean's record no excuses are necessary. He has been faithful at practice, and he was faithful to the trust put in him from the moment he adjusted his sights. An inspection of the target at the right of the group picture on this page shows that Mr. McLean had only two poor shots, the others, one especially, were close enough to the bullseye to make him dissatisfied with life. In the month of September his record was two points above his score on Saturday, but the drop was natural, for very few men shoot as well in a match as they will in practice.

J. L. McLean has never weakened in his desire to become a good marksman. His position as treasurer of the Inter-Island Steamship Company is one that requires all of his attention, and when he has taken the time for practice he has been obliged to make it up by overwork at night. He has all the qualifications for a good marksman except physique. He is apparently without nerves, has good eyesight and never uses liquor or tobacco. In the shoot on Saturday he was like a stoic from the time he made his first shot until he finished his string. He knew nothing except that his rifle and ammunition were there, the target was 200 yards in front of him, and he was expected to spoil the center. When he finished his second string, showing a total of 94 points out of a possible 100, the silence which had prevailed during the shoot was broken by loud and continued applause.

Charles J. Wall, one of the two men who scored 90 points each, has until recently been chief engineer on the S. S. W. G. Hall. When A. W. Keech went to the coast a few weeks ago Mr. Wall was assigned to shore duty as superintending engineer. Anyone who is at all familiar with the workings of a steamship company knows about how much leisure time its employees have so that Mr. Wall has not had much time to practice. In all

matches, however, the Wall boys are expected to do a little better than the rest, and if they fail there is something wrong. On this occasion Charlie did well enough to be pleased with his score. His target is shown at the left of the group picture.

He created a little amusement for the spectators during his first string by calling his shots directly he pulled the trigger. When he would say "A little too far to the left," it was found when the marker shoved the target out that the disc was in about the position he named, but it was noticed that his shots were invariably a little better than he called them.

Fred Damon, the youngest of the team, comes third, with a total of 90, the same total as that made by Mr. Wall, but one of the latter's scores was a 46, which settled what would otherwise have been a tie. Mr. Damon is a clerk in the money order department of the post office. He joined the company about a year ago and has practiced a little in the interval. Prior to his joining the sharpshooters he was not considered among the good shots of the city.

Mr. Corbett did not do quite as well as usual, much to the surprise of every one. He seemed to grow nervous—a surprise because Mr. Corbett might be considered one of the best athletes in town, and men of his build are not usually affected by a crowd or when they undertake to excel in anything.

The worst shot of the day was made by Drummond, and as he is usually very good, this 2 in his score needs an explanation. When he raised his rifle and turned toward the target he had a stronger pull on the trigger than he imagined, and before he got the aim on the bullseye the rifle went off. It was a surprise to Drummond that the bullet hit the target at all but it did and scored 2.

A word about the Sharpshooters' organization may be fitting at this time. When the active old and young men

of Honolulu decided to organize military companies just after the formation of the Provisional Government, there were a number who were willing to lend their services to the Government but who did not feel that they could devote the time necessary to learning tactics and maneuvers. At

that time the leading spirits were Captain F. S. Dodge, John Kidwell and Henry Waterhouse. There was no picking of best shots from among the military; the company was formed from the men who were left over in 1895 when the services of all able bodied men were needed in defense of the Government, the Sharpshooters went to the front and did as near their duty as it was possible for men. They were among the few who were not provided with hacks or wagonettes in which to reach the scene of disorder. When there was trouble at the head of Manoa Valley the Sharpshooters were told to get up and they got running from their headquarters in town to the spot where the rebels were reported as being. They were in active service whenever there was activity, and the

a majority. Dr. Emerson then moved that the secretary cast the vote of the company for Mr. Cassidy, which motion was promptly seconded by both Messrs. Corbett and Scott, and the election was made unanimous. Private McCandless then rose and in a few remarks moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Captain Dodge for the efficient manner in which he has handled the affairs of the company for the past year, and the motion prevailed unanimously. Replying to this action Captain Dodge expressed his satisfaction at the sentiment conveyed in the vote, and thanked the company individually and collectively for the support he had received stating that he was glad to be able to turn the command over to one so capable as the successor just elected. "We all know what Lieutenant Wall has been, therefore we can judge what Captain Wall will be."

members individually and collectively, were found to be made of pretty good stuff.

The company has not made pretensions as target shooters; their practice has been with a view to excelling in the field rather than at the butts. In a sense they are under military discipline and for that reason they are in a measure restricted to the use of the military rifle. They do not use the style of rifle ordinarily used in target matches, and were consequently at something of a disadvantage in the match on Saturday.

As originally organized the Sharpshooters were not composed wholly of good marksmen, but to gain admittance to the company now, a candidate must prove his ability at the target before his name is considered for membership.

Following are the individual scores:

J. L. McLean	5 5 4 5 5 5 4 4 5 5—47
Total—94	5 4 5 5 5 4 5 4 5 5—47
C. J. Wall	4 5 5 4 4 5 5 5 4 5—46
Total—90	5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 5—45
Fred Damon	4 5 4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5—45
Total—90	4 4 5 5 4 5 4 4 5 5—45
D. W. Corbett	4 4 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 5—43
Total—88	4 5 5 4 4 5 3 5 5 5—45
Walter E. Wall	5 4 4 5 4 4 5 4 4 4—43
Total—86	4 5 5 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—43
W. Drummond	4 5 4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4—44
Total—85	2 5 4 5 3 5 4 4 4 5—41
A. C. Wall	4 4 4 5 4 4 4 5 5 4—43
Total—85	5 4 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4—42
W. J. Forbes	4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—41
Total—84	4 5 4 4 4 4 5 4 4 5—43
F. S. Dodge	3 4 4 5 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Total—83	4 5 4 4 5 5 4 4 4 4—43
T. V. King	5 4 3 3 4 5 4 4 4 4—40
Total—80	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4—40
Grand total	865

SHARPSHOOTERS' ELECTION.

Meeting of the Company Last Night for That Purpose.

Pursuant to general orders, the First Company of Sharpshooters assembled at their headquarters in the Judiciary Building last evening, for the election of officers for the ensuing year.

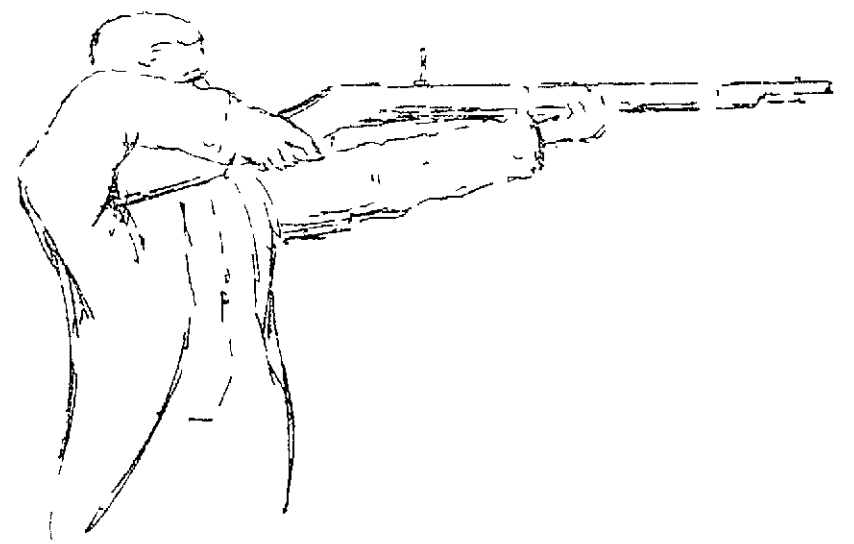
Captain Dodge occupied the chair and Private D. W. Corbett acted as secretary.

Captain Pratt of the general staff was present and conducted the election. When nominations were called for, Captain Dodge was nominated to succeed himself in command of the company for another year, but he asked that he be allowed to retire to the ranks, stating that it was his wish to do so, as he had only contemplated holding the command for a year when he first accepted it.

First Lieutenant Walter E. Wall was nominated for captain, and upon motion the nominations closed, and the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the company for that gentleman, which action was received with hearty applause.

For first Lieutenant James L. McLean received the unanimous vote of the company and was declared elected.

Nominations for second lieutenant being in order, the names of Messrs. Cassidy, Emerson, Corbett and Scott were presented and a ballot was taken. After the count, Captain Pratt announced that no choice had been reached, neither candidate having received



CHAMPION MCLEAN'S POSITION

that time the leading spirits were Captain F. S. Dodge, John Kidwell and Henry Waterhouse. There was no picking of best shots from among the military; the company was formed from the men who were left over in 1895 when the services of all able bodied men were needed in defense of the Government, the Sharpshooters went to the front and did as near their duty as it was possible for men. They were among the few who were not provided with hacks or wagonettes in which to reach the scene of disorder. When there was trouble at the head of Manoa Valley the Sharpshooters were told to get up and they got running from their headquarters in town to the spot where the rebels were reported as being. They were in active service whenever there was activity, and the

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MR. WICKE THINKS HE HAS THE REMEDY.

Blight May be Eradicated With
Borax Water.

SO CAN THE LITTLE LADY BIRDS.

A Specimen Tree That Has Been Plucked
From the Dying—Larvae Suck the Sub-
stance From the Trees—A New Theory of
Tree Culture—Discovery of Coconut Worm.

An advertisement in this paper the
other day called attention of planters to
the fact that the blight may be re-
moved from trees of nearly every kind
of tree infested by it on the islands
without the help of the lady bird.

The ad. was inserted by J. D. Wicke,
the well-known cabinet maker on Ala-
haka street, and while his plan may not
be endorsed by the scientist, or even
the coffee growers, it at least has the
stamp of originality about it. A re-
porter for the Advertiser called on Mr.
Wicke Friday for the purpose of
learning if possible what Mr. Wicke's
plan is. In this the reporter was suc-
cessful, and more too, he learned that
Mr. Wicke was willing to give his in-
formation to the planters without money
and without price.

After he had ascertained that the
reporter was neither a coffee man or a
blightologist Mr. Wicke led the re-
porter to a door leading to an alley sepa-
rating his shop from the Y. M. C. A.
building and pointed to a koa bush
well leaved and fairly well covered
with the mealy bug. Ants were play-
fully running in zigzag trails up and
down the tree stock and incidentally
carrying up more blight. In spots here
and there was the larvae of the lady
bird, some of them just merging into
the crawling state while others were
in the earliest stage. Pointing to these
Mr. Wicke said:

"The information I have been obtain-
ed by close observation of this tree
which was perfectly green and healthy
before the lady birds deposited their
larvae there. After they were there
for a few weeks the leaves began to
fall off and the tree looked as though
it would die. At that time it was
quite full of this cottony substance.
After ten days of close watch I decided
that the cause of the bush dying was
the fact that the lady bird larvae sucked
the substance from the tree and
sickened it."

"I have an abiding faith in borax.
Just plain borax, because I have ac-
complished some wonderful cures with
it and I believed the use of it diluted
in water was the remedy and I tried
it. Where you see the tree green and
flourishing I scraped off the lady bird
larvae and washed the branches with
borax water."

But why did you not wait and see if
the lady bird would not remain and
clean off the blight?

"Because I do not believe the lady
birds will eat each other; and the minute
these lady birds or the crawling things
exchange their legs for wings they fly
away. And even if they remained
there's no fear of their eating up their
young and the young of the lady bird
is what is destroying the trees of the
islands."

When it was suggested that the lady
birds has been brought here at con-
siderable expense and had rid the coun-
try of certain characters of blight Mr.
Wicke said:

"I am not a scientific man and I am
glad of it for I might be persuaded to
let these miserable things remain;
they may eat up some blight, but there
are others they will not eat, they sim-
ply live on the sap of the tree until
they are old enough to fly away and
start blighting another tree."

"This discovery of mine is of no
value to me except for the pleasure it
gives me to know that a man who fol-
lows my advice will have strong healthy
trees if the ground is healthy, of course
if the ground is played out he will have
to use fertilizer."

Then you would recommend what,
Mr. Wicke?

"Simply this," he replied, "when you
notice a scale like this appearing on
your tree scrape it off and wash the
tree in a solution of borax and the
blight will never appear again."

But you must consider, Mr. Wicke,
that on some plantations there are
more than a thousand trees to an acre
and some planters have seventy or
eighty acres planted. Would you re-
commend a borax bath to each individ-
ual tree?

"Certainly, wherever these lady birds
are just coming into their final shape
the expense is nothing considering the
result. A Japanese laborer, or any
number of them, could go round with
a stiff brush and a pail of the solution
and wash the trees in no time. If the
planter wishes he can adopt the lady
bird plan and take chances on losing
his trees."

From my experience in the use of
borax on this and other trees I am sat-
isfied that when a tree is once cleaned
with the borax water, and if the soil
and roots of the tree are healthy, the
blight will not return for many years.
It seems to me that it is better and
cheaper for a planter to go to the ex-
pense of the borax treatment than to
dilly dally with lady birds."

Do you think the borax would have
any effect upon the beetles?

"That I do not know. I am told the
beetles are fewer this year than last.
If this is really the case it is because
there is less blight and dirt of the
kind that breeds the worms first
and afterward they become beetles and
other ravaging pests. We were once
worms ourselves."

And pests now, venturing the re-
porter.

I will not admit that, but I will tell
you something that will surprise you.
I can make a worm apple, right here
in the air. I know you don't believe
it, but I can. How? I will take an
ordinary coconut fresh from the tree

where it has not had an opportunity to
become contaminated by the earth, and
of that I will produce worms in
side of ten days by simply wrapping
it in a cloth and keeping the air from
it. I will take another coconut from
the same tree, wash it with borax
water and otherwise treat it exactly as
I do the other, and the worms will fail
to materialize. Does this not prove
the efficacy of borax? I was in hopes
when I inserted the ad. in the paper
that coffee men and owners of trees
infested with blight would call around
and see what the remedy is, but they
don't want to learn."

KILOHANA ART LEAGUE.

Fall Exhibition Dates Announced.
New Members.

At a special meeting of the League
held last night the following dates
were set for the fall exhibition: Con-
tributions of members will be received
at the Art League rooms on Hotel
street, on November 7th. Varnishing
day is set for November 16th, and the
first view will be held on the evening
of that day.

The following persons were elected
to active membership: Mrs. Helen Kel-
ley, Miss Bessie Foster French and
Miss May Beckwith.

The regular annual meeting for the
election of officers for the coming year
and the transaction of other important
business will be held on Thursday
evening, October 15th.

FOOLISHNESS DIDN'T LAST

And All Good Mani Citizens Returned
Their Blanks.

Another Society Engagement—Ice Machine
at Kahului—Party at
Spreckelsville.

MAUI, Oct. 10.—An episode of the
recent census on Maui is very amus-
ing. Pauwela, a hamlet near Haiku,
is a stronghold of native royalists. Just
previous to Sept. 27th a meeting of the
village worthies was held, a committee
appointed and instructed to make a
house to house canvass, calling each
householder's attention to the census
about to be taken and enjoining them
to take no action in regard to filling
out the blanks. But the whole affair
was a fiasco—"a game of bluff"—for on
Sept. 28th the deputy received every
paper properly filled out without any
difficulty whatever; the committee men
"crawfished" completely and acted like
all other good and worthy citizens.

Last evening, the 9th, a dancing party
was given in Spreckelsville hall in
honor of Mrs. E. D. Baldwin of Hilo,
at present a guest at Haiku. Chemis-
Sanborn and the assistant chemist fur-
nished excellent music on the piano
and violin. Dancing continued until
2 a. m.

The engagement of Miss Kate Flem-
ing to W. E. Nichol of Hamakua is
announced.

A large poi manufactory is being
built by J. W. Kalua in Wailuku just
over the bridge toward Waiehu.

Last evening, the 9th, George Hons
gave the Stars of Honolulu an informal
reception at his residence in Wailuku.

Tuesday evening, Oct. 6th, a magic
lantern exhibition was given by S. E.
Taylor in the Hamakua church as
a benefit to the Salvation Army.
Their carriage needed repairing and
Mr. Taylor kindly consented to assist
them.

Mr. and Mrs. Awana of Makawao
have recently departed for a short visit
to China.

The Kihei mail route is a great boon
to mauka Makawao people.

Antonio Fietto, the well-known clerk
of the Hamakua store, had a run-
away two Sundays ago. His horse be-
coming frightened began to kick—and
not only broke the harness to pieces,
but Antonio's collar-bone.

The news of Judge S. L. Austin's
death was received with much regret
by Maui friends. Judge Austin pos-
sessed the character and manliness of
an ideal gentleman.

Mrs. Tomes has been delivering
Husted's directory during the week.

Maui is to have ice at last. By the
next vessel from the coast Messrs.
Bailey and Wadsworth of Kahului ex-
pect an ice machine capable of manu-
facturing one ton every 24 hours. A
gasoline engine is used for power.

Messdames H. B. Bailey and L. M.
Zumwalt are at Olinda house.

Kahului harbor is clear of shipping.
Weather—Showers.

THE MARSEILLAISE HYMN.

(Joseph Rouget de Lisle, 1792)

Ye sons of freedom wake to glory!
Hark! hark! what myriads bid you
rise!

Your children, wives and grandfathers
hoary,

shout their tears and hear their cries!
Small hateful tyrants, mischievous breeding
With hireling hosts, a ruffian band,
Afright and desolate the land,
While peace and liberty lie bleeding?

To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath,
March on! march on! all hearts re-
solved
On victory or death

Now, the dangerous storm is rolling
Which treacherous kings confederate
raise

The dogs of war, let loose, are howling
And let our fields and cities laze
And shall we gravely view the ruin,
While the lawless force with gully
stride,

Sprinkle desolation far and wide
With crimes and load his hands em-
bruing

To arms! to arms! ye brave!
Liberty can make no sign there,
Once having felt this generous flame,
Can dungeons, bolts or bars confine thee?
On whips thy noble spirit tame?

So long the world has wept, bewailing
That falsehood's dagger tyrants wield
But freedom is our sword and shield
And all their arts are unavailing

To arms! to arms! ye brave!
The avenging sword unsheath,
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STARS WIN FROM THE MAUI TEAM.

Poor Grounds Interfered With
Fielding Operations

PERCY LISHMAN PLAYED WELL

Star Boys Well Entertained by Their Opponents.
Time Made Enjoyable by Hospitality of Maui
Citizens—Lahaina Players May Challenge
Victors—Game Will Come off Here.

The triumphal tour of the Star base
ball team to Maui ended with the ar-
rival of the Claudine yesterday morn-
ing.

The boys left here by the Kinau on
Friday and arrived at Malaea bay
about 8 o'clock. Here they were met
by a delegation of the Maui club and
escorted by teams across country. The
Star team divided up and spent the
night with friends in Wailuku, two of
them, Carter and Ross being enter-
tained at Haleakala Ranch by W. F.
Pogue, returning to Wailuku in the
morning in time to take the special
train for Kahului, provided by the
Kahului R. R. Co.

The grounds were crowded with peo-
ple and the game was closely con-
tested. The Star boys were placed at a
disadvantage owing to their not being
familiar with the grounds. Instead of
being level, as the League grounds are,
they were rough and uneven and cov-
ered with a high growth of grass. Un-
der these conditions fielding was diffi-
cult, but when it came to fly balls the
Star boys were found underneath.

The feature of the game was Percy
Lishman's foul catches. Of the seven
captured by him one was a long way
off his base, but he ran down off
among the carriages in time to get it.
Owing to a disagreement among the
Maui boys, all of the team selected to

did not take part, several Lahaina
boys withdrawing. It is believed by the
Star players that if the original team
played fewer runs would have been
made. It was rumored that the La-
haina contingent would send a chal-
lenge down to the Stars, but it is
doubtful if it will be accepted to play
away from Honolulu, as the boys do
not think it right to ask for another
vacation.

The treatment accorded the Stars
during the trip is pronounced by all
to have been excellent. Every pro-
vision was made for their comfort and
enjoyment. All the expenses after leav-
ing the steamer were paid by the Maui
club, and as the Wilder S. S. Co. made
special excursion rates from here, the
expense to the local players was slight.
Following are the names of the play-
ers:

STARS.
H. Wilder, catcher.
L. Hart, pitcher.
C. Willis, first base.
T. Pryce, second base.
P. Lishman, third base.
W. Wilder, short stop.
D. McNicol, center field.
D. Ross, left field.
S. Woods, right field.

MAUI.
Akina, catcher.
C. Bailey, pitcher.
George Cummings, first base.
C. Chillingworth, second base.
H. Mossman, third base.
James Ross, short stop.
Meheula, left field.
D. Kanarantui, center field.
Rosecrans, right field.

Morris Keohakalole accompanied the
boys as umpire at the request of the
Maui team. He was the only umpire
during the game. The score was 16 to
12 in favor of the Stars.

Welcomed Home.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Isenberg returned
from a five months' visit to Germany
by the Doric and proceeded to Kaula
the same day. On arrival at their home
they were warmly welcomed by their
friends and the employees of the plan-
tation. This was Mrs. Isenberg's first
trip from the islands and she enjoyed
every moment of the time she was
away. While in Germany she found
even her slight knowledge of German
very useful and she took advantage of
every opportunity she had to add to it.
Mrs. Isenberg is a sister of Mrs. Camp-
bell.

Bubbles or Medals.

"Best sarsaparilla." When you think of it how contradic-
tory that term is. For there can be only one best in anything—one
best sarsaparilla, as there is one highest mountain, one longest
river, one deepest ocean. And that best sarsaparilla is—?....
There's the rub! You can measure mountain height and ocean
depth, but how test sarsaparilla? You could if you were chemists.
But then do you need to test it? The World's Fair Committee
tested it,—and thoroughly. They went behind the label on the
bottle. What did this sarsaparilla test result in? Every make
of sarsaparilla shut out of the Fair, except Ayer's. So it was
that Ayer's was the only sarsaparilla admitted to the World's
Fair. The committee found it the best. They had no room for
anything that was not the best. And as the best, Ayer's Sarsa-
parilla received the medal and awards due its merits. Remember
the word "best" is a bubble any breath can blow; but there are
pins to prick such bubbles. Those others are blowing more
"best sarsaparilla" bubbles since the World's Fair pricked the
old ones. True, but Ayer's Sarsaparilla has the medal. The
pin that scratches the medal proves it gold. The pin that pricks
the bubble proves it wind. We point to medals, not bubbles,
when we say: The best sarsaparilla is Ayer's.

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ROBERT CATTON. ENGINEER.

Importer of Sugar Machinery

Steam Ploughs, Rails and Rolling Stock,
Cast and Wrought Iron Piping,
Coffee and Rice Machinery.

Disintegrators, "Victoria" Cream Separators.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE - - - Queen Street, Honolulu.

Napa Soda!

Soda,

The King

OF

Table Waters,

Is Always Pure, Bright and Sparkling.

EVERY BOTTLE WARRANTED BY THE

Hollister Drug Co.

Sole Agents for the Islands.

MADE PURELY NATURAL MINERAL WATER



French Kids!

We have just opened
A new line of

French Kid Gloves

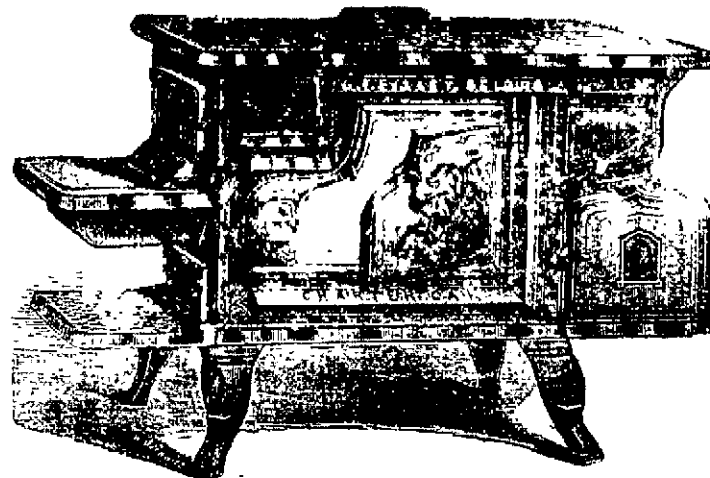
In All Shades and Sizes.

French Organdies and Swiss
Goods in Dress Lengths.

Give us your name and we will send you a complete assortment of samples.

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WAVERLEY BLOCK.

JOHN NOTT,



Wrought Steel Ranges, Chilled Iron Cooking Stoves
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS:

Agate Ware (White, Gray and Nickel-plated), Pumps, Water and Soil Pipes,
Water Closets and Urinals, Rubber Hose and Lawn Sprinklers, Bath Tubs and Stee
Sinks, O. S. Gutters and Leaders, Sheet Iron Copper, Zinc and Lead, Lead Pipe and
Pipe Fittings.

PLUMBING, TIN, COPPER, AND SHEET IRON WORK.
Diamond Block. 75-79 King Street.

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PLATINOTYPE PICTURES OF HAWAIIAN SCENES.

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the Lowest.

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No taints, no odors; removable Galvanized Steel Compartments, entirely
separated one from another. Water sealed tap; perfectly insulated walls.
Air-tight joints and seams. The only perfect Refrigerator made.

NEW IDEAL SEWING MACHINES.

NORTON'S IMPROVED BALL-BEARING RATCHET SCREW TACKS,
The acme of perfection. Samples at The Pacific Hardware Company.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN,

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SADDLES, ETC.

A Complete Line constantly in stock consisting of
Single and Double Harness, Plantation Team Harness,
Cart Harness, Whips, Bridles, Robes, Blankets,
Brushes and Carriage Trimmings.

FINE ENGLISH and
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A Specialty. (Made to Order.)

Our Goods have acquired a reputation all over the
Islands. Nothing but the best material is put into
them, and only experienced and competent workmen
are employed in the manufacture of our wares.

Orders by Mail or Telephone
Promptly and Faithfully Attended to.

RICHARDS & SCHOEN, HILO, HAWAII.

HOW CHINESE MAY COME TO HAWAII.

The Systems and Methods of
Chinese Bureau.

DEAD MAN'S PERMIT USED.

Bonds Required of Certain Visitors—Privileges
to Hawaiian Born Chinamen—Receipts of
the Bureau—Laborers Visit China Under
Certain Conditions—Growth of Department.

Before the rapid development of the
sugar industry of the Hawaiian Islands,
the native Hawaiians furnished the
labor needed in all of the agricul-
tural industries. Under good manage-
ment they did excellent work. The rate
of wages in the early days was \$6 per
month. After the year 1840, a few
Chinese came into the country, and en-
gaged in trade, but their number was
inconsiderable.

With the passage of the Reciprocity
act in 1875 the demand for labor on
the sugar and rice plantations in-
creased enormously; the natives could
not supply it. The Chinese were the
most available and a large immigration
followed. The rate of wages rose from
\$6.00 to \$23.00 per month, an increase
which the large profits from sugar jus-
tified. The Chinese came here as con-
tract laborers but at the expiration of
their contracts preferred to remain and
engage in other occupations.

This enormous influx of Chinese be-
gan to cause some alarm in 1880 and
an effort was made to encourage immi-
grants of some other nationality but
while this was under consideration the
Chinese continued flooding the coun-
try.

Back in the Gibsonian era a system
was adopted whereby permits were is-
sued to Chinese who wished to visit
China and return to this country. The
system was carried out in the Foreign
Office and was in charge of W. Horace
Wright, now of the Independent staff.
After the change of government it was
believed that the matter of looking af-
ter the Chinese immigrants and emi-
grants had grown to sufficient impor-
tance and the volume of business had
grown so large that the Advisory Coun-
cil recommended establishing a Chi-
nese Bureau, with James W. Girvin,
who had recently returned to the Is-
lands, in charge.

A room in the Judiciary building was
assigned for the purpose and the sys-
tem changed where the increased im-
migration demanded it. Mr. Girvin has
blanks for every branch of the busi-
ness. Applications, cancellation of
bonds or reasons for the departure of
a man or woman is given in writing,
and the papers filed so that they may
be referred to at any time. These
papers are frequently referred to and
have sometimes furnished valuable in-
formation to the authorities.

In one instance a Chinaman wished
to return to China. Under the law la-
borers who had resided here five years
were permitted to go home for a period
of two years. He appeared at the bu-
reau, registered his description, left
his photograph and departed. Among
the questions answered was one re-
garding his family. The man had a
wife, and it was so registered.

In due time he returned with a Chi-
nese woman whom he represented as
his wife. The Marshal inquired at the
bureau and learned the condition of
affairs and the woman was not per-
mitted to land.

It sometimes happens that a busi-
ness Chinaman will want a friend to
visit him. Under the law he is allow-
ed to land upon filing a bond guaran-
teeing his departure from the Islands
within six months. When this period
expires the bondsman calls at the bu-
reau and makes affidavit that the man
has left the country and gives the
name of the vessel on which he sailed.
To verify this statement the chief of
the bureau consults the passenger list
furnished by the customs authorities.
If everything is regular the bond is
canceled and filed away for future re-
ference. To be eligible to sign a bond
for \$500 the person must produce a tax
receipt showing that he pays taxes
on \$1,000.

Boys under ten years of age, with pa-
rents or guardians, and proving be-
yond doubt that the children belong
to the parties who claim them, are al-
lowed to leave the Islands and return
without restriction. Proof of birth is
furnished by the Chinese Commercial
Agent. This arrangement is made to
allow the children, whose parents wish
it, to visit China for the purpose of
being educated.

When planters require laborers they
make application to the Executive, and
when permission is granted it is on
condition that the planter will take
twenty per cent of the number of Eu-
ropean labor if required. This stipula-
tion is made by the Government as a
safeguard in the event of immigrants
from other countries coming here. Chi-
nese laborers are given permits to
come here, but before they leave China
they must appear before the Hawaiian
Consul in Hong Kong and enter into
an agreement to engage in agricultural
pursuits, and to leave the country at
the expiration of the contract unless it
is renewed. This permit is in the pos-
session of the immigrant until he signs
a contract with an agent of the sugar
plantations. And these permits are
valuable to the Chinaman. It hap-
pened on one occasion that an immi-
grant died at quarantine and was buried.
In a large record book in the bureau
the history of the immigrant from the date
of his departure from Hong Kong until
his return is kept. In this book the
fact of the death was recorded in a
margin opposite the man's name and
number. Some months later a certi-
ficate bearing the same number was
turned in with others. It was found
on investigation that the permit had

been taken from the body of the dead
man and used by another who wanted
to come out.

Within the next thirty days there
will probably be 1,500 contract laborers
arrive here.

In the past it has been the custom
to photograph the immigrants after
they have signed contracts, but since
some laborers escaped from the station
it has been decided to photograph
them directly they go into quarantine.

He is born or naturalized Chi-
nese are allowed to go to China with-
out more than the formality of taking
out a permit.

The income from the sale of stamps
or permits averages about \$900 per
month, and is constantly growing. The
Chief of the Bureau, James W. Girvin,
is exceedingly methodical in his busi-
ness and takes pride in the ease with
which he can refer to any matters
connected with his office during his
incumbency covering the past twenty-
seven months. His books are complete
as to detail and are always written
up to date.

ELECTING A PRESIDENT.

How the Electoral College is Made
up and the Votes of States.

[Duluth News-Tribune.]

While the people elect a President by
their votes, they do not vote direct for
the candidate. The work is done by
an electoral college. In other words,
each State puts up a ticket of presiden-
tial electors, and these cast the votes
which finally decide who shall be Presi-
dent and Vice President. This ticket
is made up so as to give one elector for
each United States Senator and one for
each Member of Congress. The college,
therefore, this year will contain 447
electors. The successful candidates for
President and Vice President will be re-
quired to secure not less than 224.

The college by States is as follows:

STATES.	Electors.
Alabama	11
Arkansas	8
California	9
Colorado	4
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	13
Idaho	3
Illinois	24
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	15
Michigan	14
Minnesota	9
Mississippi	9
Missouri	17
Montana	3
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	10
New York	36
North Carolina	11
North Dakota	3
Ohio	23
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	32
Rhode Island	4
South Carolina	9
South Dakota	4
Tennessee	12
Texas	15
Utah	3
Vermont	4
Virginia	12
Washington	6
West Virginia	6
Wisconsin	12
Wyoming	3
Total	447
Necessary to a choice	224

While the territories take part in the
nomination of candidates, they have no
vote in the electoral college.

For the aid and information of those
who may have an interest in studying
the situation, it is shown that in 1888
Harrison carried the States of California,
Colorado, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas,
Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Min-
nesota, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hamp-
shire, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Penn-
sylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont and
Wisconsin, giving him a total of 249
electoral votes. But in 1892 it will be
remembered that the great landslide
completely reversed conditions, and
Harrison was defeated, getting only 150
votes of the electoral college that year.
He then carried the States of Iowa,
Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Min-
nesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Ham-
psire, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania,
Rhode Island, South Dakota, Ver-
mont, Washington and Wyoming.

Cleveland swept into the White House
with majorities and pluralities behind
him from the States of Alabama, Ar-
kansas, California, Connecticut, Dela-
ware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indi-
ana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland,
Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey, New
York, North Carolina, South Carolina,
Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Vir-
ginia and Wisconsin, giving him 271
out of the 444 votes of the electoral col-
lege, as it then stood. In 1892 the States
of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, North Da-
kota and Nevada were carried by Wea-
ver, the Populist candidate. Since 1892,
Utah, with three votes, has been added
to the list of States.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken
with a very severe cold that caused
him to be in a most miserable condi-
tion. It was undoubtedly a bad case
of la grippe and recognizing it as
dangerous he took immediate steps to
bring about a speedy cure. From the
advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy and the many good recom-
mendations included therein, we con-
cluded to make a first trial of the
medicine. To say that it was satis-
factory in its results, is putting it very
mildly. Indeed, it acted like magic
and the result was a speedy and per-
manent cure. We have no hesitancy
in recommending this excellent Cough
Remedy to any one afflicted with a
cough or cold in any form.—The Ban-
ner of Liberty, Libertytown, Maryland.
The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by all
druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

POLITICAL POT BUBBLES.

BILLY THE WONDERFUL BOY.
By H. A. Cosley.

(Tune: "When Johnny Comes Marching
Home.")

When Bryan went East to make his
speech,

'Twas sad, 'Twas sad,
His throat was sore and he could not
screetch,

Too bad, Too bad!
So he read thew off twelve thousand
words,

Which drove the people out in herds;
And they all felt sad for
Billy, the wonderful boy.

He found New York was not the place
To blow, To blow.

They put the brakes on his fiery pace.
Go slow! Go slow!

The people there are up to snuff.
And know when they have got enough.

And they all felt sad for
Billy, the wonderful boy.

They would not let him go to Maize.

Indeed? Indeed?
The reason now is very plain.

Tom Reed! Tom Reed!
They knew that Tom would turn him
down,

With his "cross of gold and thorny
crown,"

And we'd all feel sad for
Billy, the wonderful boy.

Four years ago it was free trade.

'Tis true, 'Tis true.
Prosperity he then did raid.

He knew, He knew.
That he would make the people think
That free trade was the "missing link."

And they all felt sad for
Billy, the wonderful boy.

The people now will make their speech.

Don't fret, Don't fret.
They'll talk quite plain to this young
peach.

You bet, You bet.
He'll think free silver's overdone

When he's laid out "sixteen to one,"
Then we'll all feel sad for
Billy, the wonderful boy.

With free trade "We won't do a thing."

Oh, no! Oh, no!
We'll give our money an honest ring.

That's so, That's so.
"We'll open our mills instead of our
mints,"

And we'll give our labor a "lead-pipe
cinch."

Then we'll all bid farewell
To Billy, the wonderful boy.

Prosperity then will return.

'Tis clear, 'Tis clear.
McKinley will be in the firm,
To steer! To steer!

The "Ship of State" in channels true,
Her flag unfurled, "Red, White and
Blue,"

Then we'll all feel safe with
McKinley at the helm.

Gentlemen with vivid imaginations,
and with a certain lack of fixity
of principles, have invited us many times
into the flowery paths of dishonor, and
we have never yet followed them.—
Speaker Reed.

After reading one of Mr. Bryan's
demagogic addresses it is reassuring
to turn to Mr. McKinley's statement
that "We are not a nation of classes,
but of sturdy, free, independent and
honorable people, despising the dema-
gogue and never capitulating to dis-
honor."—Boston Record.

A newspaper published in an Okla-
homa town, where the women recent-
ly carried the election, sent the follow-
ing order to a supply house:—"Please
send us one small cut of a hen. Wo-
men carried the election here, and I
suppose we will have to swing out a
hen instead of a rooster."

Comptroller Eckels' estimate that
Bryan will lose Illinois by 100,000 votes
is of the kind which tends to dissemi-
nate over-confidence. But it should
encourage the Republicans and the
"honor Democrats" to continue their
individual work for sound money until
the day of balloting. Nothing should
be taken for granted anywhere in this
campaign.—Boston Journal.

Arthur Sewall of Maine is the latest
Democratic free silver nominee who is
found to insist on having gold in his
own private transactions. He recently
took a contract for carrying four ship-
loads of lumber from Maine to Long
Island City, and insisted on having it
stipulated in the contract that payment
should be made in gold. It was a per-
fectly legitimate transaction, but it
does not look well for a man who
makes a virtue of pretended opposi-
tion to the gold power.—Ex.

The Louisville Post says that "sound
money Democrats hold the balance of
power in the Central West," and that
"had the West been listened to during
the Chicago convention by the Eastern
Democrats 300 sound-money delegates
would have put a sound-money ticket
in the field and at once checkmated
the Bryan managers. But the East
could not believe it was to be much
of a storm after all and so they went
home to play at politics a little
longer."

Neither W. J. Bryan nor Mrs. Mary
Lease seems to have the least imagi-
nable acquaintance with the moods of
simple futurity. Even in the duldest
and plainest of sentences nothing less
than a fiery imperative will suffice for
these fierce imperators. Mr. Bryan's
"I will," when he intends simply to out-
line his future plans (and these are sub-
ject to frequent changes) is familiar
to us. Now Mrs. Lease puts herself in
the same class by declaiming: "When
the future historian shall write the
story of this campaign, 'I will go to
New York,' and 'The historian shall
write,' ought to become famous
phrases."—Boston Record.

When it became sure that Maine had
made big Republican gains the Lin-
coln club procured Chandler's band
and proceeded to the residence of Hon.
Thomas B. Reed and with cheers called
him out. Mr. Reed appeared and made
a brief speech in the course of which
he said: "The star of Sewall is sink-
ing. (Laughter.) And the star of
Watson is rising, but as neither of them

is of the first magnitude we cannot tell
just where they are until we have time
to take other observations. (Great
Laughter.) The result in Maine indi-
cates to my mind that our people in-
tend to dispose of this silver question
in a very decided fashion."

The parallel between the presidential
campaigns of 1896 and 1872, which can
hardly have failed to receive attention
from those familiar with our politics,
is further illustrated in Mr. Bryan's
letter, where he gives the go-by to the
tariff question. Mr. Greeley did
the same thing by agreeing to leave
its settlement to Congress. Mr. Gree-
ley was as strong in this view in one
direction on the tariff as Mr. Bryan
is on the other, but ignoring the sub-
ject did not help the one cause more
than it will now help the other. It
is simply curious in the present case
as containing a parallel, which there is
a probability will be carried out to the
end. As regards intellectual strength
and political capacity among its lead-
ers, the Greeley movement was far
better equipped than is that of Bryan.
The former met the great business el-
ement of the nation, and went down
before it. The business men are more
unitedly enlisted against Bryan today,
and they have the conviction that the
danger threatened to their interests is
much more serious.—Boston Herald.

THE STORY OF A BOY ORATOR.

[From the Buffalo News.]

Peroration,
Jubilation,
Nomination,
Preparation,
Notification.

Peregrination,
Argumentation.

Trepidation,
Condemnation,
Lamentation,
Extinction.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.

Seven of Them Before the Voters
of the United States.

The American voter has a large and
varied assortment of presidential tick-
ets from which to select his choice this
fall. There are eight of them, and they
are made up as follows:

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC.

Nominated at Indianapolis Sept. 3.
For President—John McAuley Palmer
of Illinois.
For Vice-President—Simon Bolivar
Buckner of Kentucky.

FREE SILVER DEMOCRATIC.

Nominated at Chicago July 10 and 11.
For President—William Jennings
Bryan of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—Arthur Sewall
of Maine.

REPUBLICAN.

Nominated at St. Louis June 18.
For President—William McKinley of
Ohio.
For Vice-President—Garrett Augus-
tus Hobart of New Jersey.

PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Nominated at St. Louis July 25 and 27.
For President—William Jennings
Bryan of Nebraska.
For Vice-President—Thomas E. Wat-
son of Georgia.

PROHIBITIONIST.

Nominated at Pittsburg May 27.
For President—Joshua Levering of
Maryland.
For Vice-President—Hale Johnson of
Illinois.

NATIONAL PARTY (OFFSHOOT FROM PROHIBITIONISTS.)

Nominated at Pittsburg May 28.
For President—Charles E. Bentley of
Nebraska.
For Vice-President—James Haywood
Southgate of South Carolina.

SOCIALIST-LABOR.

Nominated at New York July 4.
For President—Charles H. Matchett
of New York.
For Vice-President—Matthew Ma-
gure of New Jersey.

LAND AND SEA MAY LIE
BETWEEN YOU AND

Chicago,
U. S. A.

No matter where you live, we can de-
liver to you cheaper than you can buy
anywhere else in the world: Clothing,
Shoes, Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry,
Sewing Machines, Harness, Saddles,
Hardware, Tools, Guns, Ammunition,
Bicycles, Agricultural Implements, Vehi-
cles of all kinds, Furniture, Books on
every subject.

To introduce to you our immense facili-
ties we will send free of charge to you or
any other foreign resident our "Buyers'
Guide," a 48 page book, 700 pages,
15,000 illustrations, 40,000 descriptions—
invaluable in order—and our "Hand
Book for Foreign Buyers," which gives
all information necessary to put you in
touch with our methods. Send us your
address and we'll do the rest.

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Royal Insurance Company.

Alliance Assurance Company,
Alliance Marine and General Insur-
ance Company.

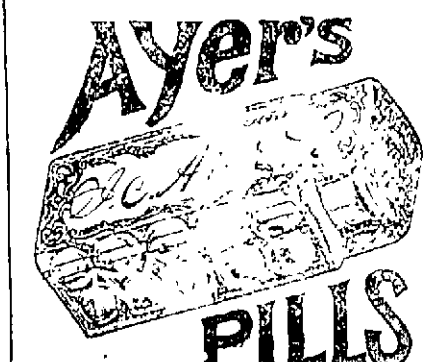
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Canada.

Scottish Union and National Union.

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.



Cure DYSPEPSIA,
Cure BILIOUSNESS,
Cure CONSTIPATION,
Cure SICK HEADACHE.

Are Purely Vegetable,
Are Sugar Coated,
Are Mild but Effective.

Good for the Stomach,
Good for the Liver,
Good for the Bowels.

THERE ARE NO OTHER PILLS

SO GOOD AS

AYER'S PILLS.

Highest Awards at the World's
Great Expositions.

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY

Limited.

A New Lot of Elegant

FRAMED PICTURES,

MOULDINGS,

EASELS,

Etc.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE LAST

STEAMER.

Also a fine assortment of READY

MADE FRAMES suitable for photo-

graphs.

No trouble to show goods. Call and

see what we have at

King Bros.

110 HOTEL STREET.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

AT THE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market

are Thoroughly Chilled immediately

after killing by means of a Bell-Cole-

man Patent Dry Air Refrigerator.

Meat so treated retains all its juicy

properties and is guaranteed to keep

longer after delivery than freshly-

killed meat.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian

Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and

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Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 13, 1896.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from friend Wicke's digression into the realm of boracic science is that particular care should be taken to quate the "lady bird." Let the people know what it is and what it looks like, so as to reduce the possibility of wanton destruction to a minimum.

One of our "esteemed contemporaries," while in its usual state of semi-stupor, thinks it sees something reactionary in the attitude of the press supporting the Republic. The trouble with our esteemed, etc., is that the desire is father to the thought. Go to sleep again, good friend, and allow no more reactionary nightmares to trouble your dreams.

Two evening papers have seen fit to charge the editor of this paper with having used vulgar language in recent comment made. Such interpretation is simply an evidence of a tainted mind which is always on the lookout to give an immoral despicable twist to any expression that falls from the tongue of mankind. Only the low-lived and indecent whose minds are weak from moral decay would be guilty of even suggesting vulgarity in connection with any statement that has appeared in this paper.

Not one single word has yet been raised against establishing a park on Nuuanu stream mauka of the King street bridge. The popular voice without one dissenting quaver, now says give us the park. Certainly the Government cannot fail to appreciate the weight which this unanimous expression of opinion should be given in making the final decision as to what shall be done with the reclaimed lands. While the necessity for a park exists the Government cannot afford to give preference to warehouses and Chinese shanties.

Should the Sharpshooters' team succeed today in rolling up a score superior to that made by the Denver Rifle Club, it will indeed by a well deserved feather in the cap of Captain Dodge's men. Under heavy handicap of inferior rifles, the local team has practically everything to win and little to lose. It will not be at all surprising, nor will it reflect upon the ability of the local team should the Denver team win. Whatever the result, a healthy international rivalry will be established and give a new interest to the routine military practice. The Sharpshooters have yet to meet a first-class Waterloo.

The record made by the Sharpshooters' company on Saturday, while a little lower than was anticipated, was by no means one to be ashamed of. By some strange fate that always accompanies such contests, some of the men who can usually be depended upon to roll up the highest scores, fell below the company average. But notwithstanding a slight falling off in individual instances, there is reason to believe that our local company stands a chance of winning. If the Denver club make a higher score we do not anticipate that the margin will be so large that anything will be said of a twenty-point handicap in event of another shoot.

In speaking of the future of the summer school, the Progressive Educator says: "The summer school has come to stay. But as the High School normal class becomes by gradual development a summer school, and as the graduates of this and of the Kamehameha Normal School get to be more numerous, as the higher schools of the Islands fit their pupils more and more with the elementary branches, these will not need to be taught in the summer school, methods will not need to be taught in the summer school, and its curriculum will be confined to the more advanced work in pedagogy, science, etc. Hawaii may well be proud of the advance she has just made." Well said, indeed. Merely establishing the school has marked a step in the educational progress of the country, and so long as the advance continues the summer school managers must constantly look forward to introducing higher grade studies.

The effort to establish a University club certainly ought to meet with hearty co-operation among the professional men of Honolulu. Hawaii's contribution to the advanced educational institutions of the United States has been a large one, larger in fact than a good proportion of the communities with the same number of inhabitants in the United States. There is also a larger number of institutions represented than is usually found in one spot. Yale men are decidedly in the ascendancy, but Harvard is very well represented, as well as Amherst, Cornell, Princeton and Wesleyan in the

Last Western colleges and universities are not strong in numbers, as Hawaii has not yet overcome the Eastern associations resulting from the early settlers coming from Eastern homes. But from whatever college a man may have graduated, he always finds a great deal in common with college men. Association with graduates of other institutions revives his interest and quickens his love for the alma mater which is too often forgotten in the rush of business life. It will be good for the college men, old and young to get together two or three times a year and burnish up the old memories.

The Kentucky Colonel and his bourbon whiskey have so long been associated with stories of almost every section of the South, that the news of good sized temperance movement in that portion of the globe comes to the unthinking outsiders as somewhat of a surprise. It is nevertheless true that the good American men and women of the Southern States are quite as energetic in their struggle for the advance of temperance as any members of the cold water army in any other part of the world. South Carolina is still in turmoil over the liquor problem, and now the people of Georgia have opened a State election fight which will decide the strength of the whiskey men. The People's party has endorsed the Anti-Bar Room bill and the Democrats followed by condemning it, hence the sharp lines drawn between whiskey and anti-whiskey. It is gratifying to know that except in the cities and larger towns the bar room is almost an unknown quantity in Georgia. The effort now is to cleanse the whole State. The saloon men are amply supplied with funds and are said to be using their money to evil advantage upon the negroes, who under the new registration law will have a fair chance to vote. On the other hand the temperance classes include people of sound principle but weak pocketbooks and are calling for funds that they may press a campaign of temperance education to offset the corrupting power of vote buyers. The tactics of the Georgians of striking at the bar rooms first is not without its most excellent points and the progress started along this line will be watched with deep interest.

One of the campaign poets in dealing with the jumping of party fences and turning back on former principles has written as follows:

"A merciful Providence fashioned us holler,
O' purpose that we might our principles swaller;
An ef a man can, wen pervisions has riz so,
Eat up his own words, it's a mercy it is so."

For the last eighteen months the papers of the opposition and semi-opposition have been trying to make out that the members of this Government are fashioned "holler," and when annexation matters again come to a focus they will be prepared to swallow their principles. Now it is asked what will happen in Hawaii if McKinley is elected. Well, what would naturally happen under our present constitution? Negotiations for annexation will be opened from this side of the water. McKinley is practically pledged to an annexation policy, and it is highly probable that the treaty he would present to the United States Senate would embody much the same plan as that drawn by President Harrison. The Senate of the next administration will doubtless have a narrow Republican majority, and what few refused to come under the party whip will be balanced by such strong men as Senator Morgan and his following. If Hawaii is to become American territory it must adopt American principles, but it is not probable that the United States would demand an immediate turning over of established systems in such a manner as to work injury to large and important industries. But whatever position may be taken by the next President, be he McKinley or Bryan, there will be found no disposition on the part of the Hawaiian Government to avoid the issue or waver from the principles of its constitution.

ART LEAGUE SEASON OPENS.

The preliminary meetings of the Kiohaha Art League give promise that the work of this valuable organization of Honolulu leaders in art will be resumed with considerable enthusiasm, and that the usual exhibition will bring out the handiwork of some new artists and show steady improvement among those whose paintings are well known to the art appreciating public. Without reflecting upon the art circle it is hoped that the literary, dramatic and musical circles of the League will be heard from more prominently this year than they have been in the past. Being a small community it is usually the circle that does all the work, whether in art, music or literature. The burdens usually fall upon those who will go ahead and do the hard "black and drudgery" and furnish ideas for others to work upon. Now there is a person who the coming season should not be an unusual one in which all hands will take hold with a deter-

mination to make the calque the broad gauge, influential institution it was intended to be.

The leaders in the League have done and may be depended upon to do their part, and what will help the most will be the hearty co-operation of the public. Foreign artists have had a well deserved share of attention, and now the people can afford to give a little time to the local artists. Then again, should the League decide to have an exhibition of amateur photography, the young people ought to take an active interest in it and stir up enthusiasm for increased working membership. In fact there are diverse and sundry new departures that might profitably be made if the old, time honored exhibitions are given the proper support from the public.

THE CHURCH AND STATE IN HUNGARY.

The political and religious circles of Hungary are just now deeply interested and possibly worried over a contest between the Church and State, which though simmering beneath the surface for sometime, has just broken out into a good healthy test of the power of the Catholic Church and the liberal minded people. The liberal policy of the State regarding the control of schools, also civil marriage, has incurred the displeasure of the Catholic Church, consequently the bishops and other officers have declared political war against the Liberal Government policy. Among the orders that have gone forth from the church are commands to establish Catholic societies through the land; for teachers in colleges to show especial zeal in teaching the youth the doctrines of the church; bishops are to insist on the right of selecting textbooks; they are to use every power to place the University of Pest under Catholic control; lectures on the church are to be delivered every Sunday before the academic youth, in which special attention is to be given the doctrines of the church; false ideas concerning patriotism to be corrected in harmony with the teachings of the church, and finally Catholic papers are to be printed and spread broadcast throughout the country.

The above program of the Catholic campaign given by the Vienna Vaterland gives some idea of the strength and excellent organizations of the religious forces in the struggle to quietly gain control of the reins of State. Another point worth noticing is the strenuous efforts to educate the youth and gain control over the books used in their institutions. In every struggle between the church and State, the liberal leaders in nine cases out of ten fall in protecting the youth of the country and inculcating principles of liberty in the youthful mind. On the other hand the church can see far enough ahead to realize that if it gets control of youthful opinions, comparatively few years will pass before it has control of the State. The church goes on the principle of the Yankee who said if he could "get on the right side of the school boys" he could be President.

Of the fight in Hungary the Frankfurt Zeitung says that the Catholic decree if strictly carried out will divide the country into two camps, engaged in a life and death struggle with each other, and that every single statement of the decree is fraught with danger to the State and to Protestantism in Hungary.

TROUBLE IN PHILIPPINES.

In the editorial columns of the Hong Kong Weekly Press is given a review of the situation in the Philippine Islands, which seems far more serious, so far as Spain is concerned, than the cabled press reports received from the United States would indicate. Thus far in the campaign the native troops have remained loyal to the Government, and no doubts are expressed as to the ability of the local forces to quell the rebellion in due course of time.

The principal cause of the outbreak is said to be found in the oppression of the monastic orders, whose rule is paramount to the civil government. The insurgents are spoken of as among the intelligent classes, and the principal following comes from the city of Manila. It is not, as many had supposed, the outbreak of a savage race. Secret societies are blamed as the instigators of the movement, the secret organizations under various names, established for various objects, having served as the meeting places for the discussion of politics and sprouting the seeds of revolution. The people have been grossly misgoverned and have apparently seized upon a season of Spanish trial to seek to obtain reforms from the home Government.

In the charges made it appears that after paying Government taxes and money for the support of church parishes, the people are obliged to give large sums for the support of the monastic orders. To maintain their ascendancy it is claimed that these orders oppose education and use their efforts to keep the people in a state of ignorance and superstition. Serious changes are also made against the friars. To a great extent many of the statements made can be put down as

considerably exaggerated, by the radical element that always make themselves heard in a time of strife; but some credit must be given to the insistent declaration of woes, since in other countries and in Spain itself these orders have either been driven out or placed under such restrictions as to prevent active domination. Yet Spain has been afraid to attempt to control the orders in the Philippines on account of the danger of the members setting the country in turmoil and making its administration by civil power impossible.

There has now arisen a class who claim that the colony must rid itself of the orders as completely as the mother country has done. Whether this is the whole cause for the rebellion cannot be stated, but it at least serves as a figurehead which the insurgent leaders press to the front. Whether it is the monastic order or some other order that is causing the trouble, Spain can certainly be credited with being able to thoroughly misgovern the colony of the Orient as well as the "ever faithful Isle."

PLANT QUARANTINE.

The last issue of the Hawaii Herald contains an item to the effect that on a recent trip of the Kinau plants that had not been inspected had been taken to Hilo by private parties. The Herald very properly regards this class of smuggling as a very serious offense, and most certainly if the practice has become general vigorous measures should be adopted to put a stop to it. It would seem plausible that Hawaii has had sufficient experience with imported pests to set to work at once and establish a regular plant quarantine on the island of Oahu and also enforce more strict regulations against the plants and trees brought from other countries. Certainly there is enough money invested in sugar cane and coffee to make a strict plant quarantine a paying investment.

Prof. Koebele has always urged that more care be taken in examining and cleaning the earths brought to the country about the roots of the plants. We believe Commissioner Marsden is of the same opinion and from a practical outsider, C. M. Heintz, we have the same suggestion. In California the plant quarantine is so strict that the plant inspector gets plenty of berrating from tourists who have carefully tended some pretty sprig of a plant through many miles of their journey only to have the whole thing dumped into the ocean or burned after having been inspected. Such radical measures seem needless to those who do not stop to think, but it is the only way in which the fruit orchards' vegetable and already keeping the farmers and florists busy to say nothing of the scientist.

What Hawaii needs is a high and almost unsurmountable barrier raised against plants or trees from other countries. Here is an instance where the Government can use a protective policy to immense advantage. There is no direct revenue from it, but every field of cane and acre of coffee trees kept free from the possible ravages of some pest which finds its way into the country imbedded in the innocent looking earth about plant roots means thousands of dollars to the people of the country. It is not our purpose to reflect upon the manner in which the present regulations are carried out, but we do believe new regulations should be made, and there is no necessity for high plant-protection country. There is too much at stake here to allow some jlimcrack of a plant or tree with its handful of earth to jeopardize the agricultural industries of the whole country.

THE WANDERER.

Upon a mountain height, far from the sea,
I found a shell,
And to my listening ear the lonely thing
Ever a song of ocean seemed to sing.
Ever a tale of ocean seemed to tell.
How came that shell upon that mountain height?
Ah, who can say
Whether there dropped by some too careless hand,
Or whether there cast when ocean swept the land,
Ere the Eternal had ordained the day?
Strange, was it not? Far from its native deep.
One song it sang—
Sang of the awful mysteries of the tide,
Sang of the misty sea, profound and wide,
Ever with echoes of the ocean rang.
And as the shell upon the mountain height
Sings of the sea,
So do I ever, leagues and leagues away,
So do I ever, wandering where I may,—
Sing, O my home! sing, O my home! of thee

Eugene Field.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

STORM-SWEPT FOR HOURS.

Adventures of Astronomers Who Climbed Fujiyama.

OAKLAND, Sept. 27.—News has reached Oakland of the anticipated arrival here next Friday of the Lick Observatory eclipse expedition from Japan, where they met with failure in August last in the observations of the total solar eclipse because of unfavorable weather conditions. In the party are Prof. Schaeberle of the Lick Observatory, Charles Burkhalter of Chabot Observatory at Oakland, Louis Masten of Alameda, and Dr. George E. Shuey, a prominent young astronomer of East Oakland. The reasons for the failure of this and other expeditions that visited Japan have been heralded to the world. Clouds overcast the skies of Northern Japan and completely obscured the phenomenon.

The home coming of the party is fraught with much interest, for they bring with them the narratives of stirring adventures. Letters briefly telling of the thrilling dangers encountered by three of the party on the slopes of ice-capped Fujiyama, the sacred peak of Japan have been received in Oakland.

Dr. Shuey, Prof. Schaeberle and L. Masten started to climb the white-topped peak, which rises 12,000 feet above sea level. They were returning, much disheartened, from the station in Northern Japan selected for the observations that were never made. They determined to climb Fujiyama, notwithstanding the ominous conditions that threatened a severe storm.

"The ascent was not marked," writes Dr. Shuey, "by any extraordinary features until the snow line was well below us. The storm broke furiously upon us within a very short time afterwards. It was the most furious that has beaten about the snow-clad mountain top for many years. Blizzards rolled into tornados swept the crags and we nearly perished. For thirty-six hours we were storm-bound. Our food supply was exhausted and we suffered much. We searched for shelter, and at the summit located a ramshackle hut which afforded a slight obstacle to the fiercest of the storm that raged about."

DEATH OF DEBBY LYLE.

Expired Sunday from Consumption After Long Illness.

The friends of Deborah Lyle were grieved Sunday to learn of her death after a long and painful illness. The deceased was never physically strong and some time ago she was made still weaker through an accident. While driving in a brake with her niece her rig was run into by a back. She was thrown out and one wheel passed over her chest. A couple of years ago she caught cold which developed into pulmonary troubles which resulted in her death. She was a member of the congregation of the Central Union Church and at one time sang in the choir. When Mikado was presented here about six years ago Miss Lyle was a member of the chorus. She was popular among her large circle of friends and her death will be deeply regretted.

The funeral services of Miss Deborah Lyle were held yesterday afternoon at the family residence on Spencer street. Dr. Birnie conducted the service, the Central Union Church Choir singing one hymn and Miss Maggie Lishman two solos. The floral decorations were many and very beautiful. The remains were interred in the family lot at Makiki Cemetery. The pallbearers were members of the Myrtle Boat Club—Henry Giles, Olaf Sorenson, D. F. Thrum, Geo. Angus, Ed Mossman and Norman Halstead.

For Irrigation.

An invitation has been received at the Foreign Office for this Government to send a delegate to the Fifth Irrigation Congress, to be held at Phoenix, Ariz., on December 15th next. Consul H. P. Wood, at San Diego, has been communicated with by Minister Cooper and requested to read a paper on "Irrigation in Hawaii." Consul Wood was the California State delegate last year to the Fourth Congress, which was held in New Mexico.

Is Your Blood

Blood pure? Do not pass by this question with an evasive answer. It means much to your health, your happiness, your usefulness. If your blood is pure you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; your nerves will be steady. You will have little need to fear disease if your

Blood

Is pure and you keep it so. Now is the time to see that your blood is pure, and to give it richness and vitality and the life and strength-giving properties which are required, nothing can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes

Pure

Rich, Red Blood. It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give sweet, refreshing sleep and make you strong. It will build you up and enable you to resist the enervating effects of warm or changeable weather. Is not this exactly what you want? Then take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, promptly and effectively. 25 cents.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Railways and Holsts; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 25 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

Once a Man is Married

His first thought, usually, is to make his home comfortable for his wife, and incidentally for himself. Some thoughtless men are of the opinion that "any old thing" will do for their wives. Those men would go on forever without thinking of

Parlor Rockers,

or any other sort of rockers --woman's greatest comfort; but when they see ours at present prices a man without his senses would recognize the advantage of buying now.

Hall Stands

in polished hardwood are an ornament, and at the same time useful in any hall. Ours are selling far below the mark on the tag. We can offer them at prices ranging from

\$12 to \$30,

The lower priced one has been selling for \$16; but we must have room for

New Goods

to arrive. And just here accept a pointer--

Buy Your Furniture NOW.

Prices are sure to go up before another six weeks passes. There is money for you in making your purchases now.

HOPP & CO.

FURNITURE DEALERS
KING AND BETHEL STS.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS

Are the Best,

IN THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES OF Durability, Evenness of Point, and Workmanship.

The Leading Commercial and School Pens in United States. Established 1860. Sold by all Stationers in Hawaiian Ids.

4. Coming from Lahaina Lahai and Mo
with her usual miscellaneous car

OVER THE TEA CUPS

When I was a child and had simple country pleasures for my dissipation, I indulged in dreams of a far-away city that was big, bustling, worldly and interesting, from every point of view. A favorite aunt was the nucleus of my visions, which, bright to the eye of faith, were yet to be actually seen by the physical eye. The time came when in my hurried flight to Hawaii, I broke the overland journey by a rest at Chicago, the great city of my dreams.

For five days I was hurried about to see the objects of pride and progress, and aside from my memory of intense fatigue, my most vivid recollection is of the unrivalled park system, its enormous oases scattered through the dusty streets, connected by miles upon miles of boulevards, or half parks. Let us learn the lesson of parks and playgrounds from the city which could pack an Exposition into one of its mammoth gardens.

The glory of the Chicago parks is that they are for everybody,—rich poor, old, young; those who ride and drive and those who wheel and walk; those who come to see the landscape gardening and those who love Nature as nearly natural as she can be had; those who come for tennis, baseball, racing and rowing, and those who come to lie face downwards on the soft grass and sleep all the sunny afternoons. The babies tumble about on the grass and pick daisies and dandelions and even have buildings devoted to their especial use, with nurses to take care of them, and all the delights of childhood for their amusement.

More than any city I know, Chicago's parks are for the people. The magnificent stretch of Fairmount park is inaccessible to the many till the Philadelphia trolley pierces the very heart of its exclusive green wood. Boston's parks are popular, and its Common is black with human beings any fair noon from May to October. Its great sweep of new suburban park lands is being made available for picnic parties and little excursions as well as for carriages and the omnipresent bicycle. Best of all is the playground that has made the unsightly banks of the Charles beautiful, near the bridge that Longfellow has immortalized. This is the precedent for our city to follow—a playground just off the thickly settled Cambridge street where children of the poor may frolic on the grass with no fear of being ordered off. The great Common is higher up the hill—but the city fathers ordained a breathing place just there, and they are justified by the children. New York affords fresh air for thousands who come to its Central park, and San Francisco's Golden Gate welcomes its multitudes any day. None of these do we need to emulate. We have places for wheels and horses, for foot-travelers and band-concerts. We do need, however, to resuscitate that Park Bill that was so accidentally and unfortunately forgotten by the Senate in the rush of business at its session. In the meantime while the plans for the greater park system are maturing which will open up Punchbowl and Tantalus, we must have Aala, as Mrs. Nakulua names it. We must have it just for the reasons she so forcibly presents. The children in Chinatown and vicinity, or their older friends, will not walk half a mile farther up Nuuanu. The park must come to them or they will prefer the shops and curbstones of the unlovely narrow streets. Perhaps the narrow streets will remain for years. We can only atone for them by putting parks within a stone's throw of everybody.

The beauty of making this especial park is that it puts little additional burden on the shoulders of those who carry our financial load. Manihela grass and a few algaroba trees produce most beautiful effects, and there would be no call for the botanical display of Thomas Square or the scenic illusions of Kapiolani Park. A shelter from the tropic sun, a retreat from the busy thoroughfares, a bit of pure Nature in the midst of the city's mull and toll,—and hundreds of lives are better for this replacing of dwellings, warehouses and ugly wharves that bring in a little money, by the beautiful breathing places that further our higher prosperity.

Mrs. F. M. Swanzy entertained a few friends at a card and supper party at her Beretania street home on Wednesday. There were present Hon. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Misses Bell Carter, Cordelia Carter, Maudie Atkinson and the Messrs. Potter, Dillingham, James Smith and Mrs. Murray and Statler.

Bishop Willis left on the Kinau yesterday morning to officiate at the wedding of Mr. L. de L. Ward of Honolulu to Miss Polly Rickard of Honokaa, on the 14th of this month.

Mr. D. L. James of T. H. Davies & Co. will leave by the Monowai, due on the 15th, for San Francisco, for his approaching marriage with Miss Etta Miller of Oakland.

The engagement is announced of Miss May Mott-Smith, formerly of this city, to Mr. John Bird of Boston. Mr. Bird is connected with the Boston Herald.

Invitations are out for the marriage ceremony of Mr. W. L. Stanley and Miss Heron, at the Anglican Cathedral on the evening of October 19th.

The engagement of Mr. W. H. Baird of T. H. Davies & Co. and Miss Fanny May, sister of Mr. T. May of this city, is announced.

Jonah Cupid Kalaniana'ole was married Thursday morning to Miss Eliza-

beth Kaauiwa, at the Anglican Cathedral. Bishop Willis officiated, the wedding being strictly private.

Hon. and Mrs. W. G. Irwin returned to Honolulu from Maunawili for a few days this week.

A LILY BOUDOIR.

There is one debutante who is going to stay single and yet enjoy her full share of homage this season, and with this idea in mind she has been fashioning the prettiest boudoir of all. It is a lily room. Fancy anything sweeter than that! The beginning of the room was fifty large Chinese lilies, each the size of a tea plate. A bushel of washed pebbles of all sizes and several cut-glass bowls came next. All around the room were placed small brackets, and upon each was set a lily. Inside a week the sprouts began to grow, and inside six weeks the blooming began. The boudoir is now as lovely as a dream.

Upon the floor of this lily boudoir is a white fur rug. Another is hung back of the couch where this debutante prefers to sit. Another white fur rug is thrown across it. Upon the couch there are twenty pillows, all in green and white. The white ones have lilies embroidered or painted upon them, and the green ones show the lily flowers in full opening. You can almost sniff their fragrance.

When receiving in this room the debutante will wear a very pale green gown with white ribbons and chiffon. Her jewelry will be green and white, pearls and emeralds, and she will toy with a white fan with green sticks. Will she not be calculated to dazzle the eyes of all who behold her? And is her boast of "lasting through a season" likely to be realized? Will she, too, not be plucked too soon?

FIVE O'CLOCK FADS.

The popularity of weekly at homes, among women who keep pace with society's capers, opens the way for aesthetic innovations of every sort. To be chic, for instance, the hostess of the five o'clock attempts harmony arrangements. She decides upon one tint for her tea table and carried it out in every detail. The tea cloth is of colored linen, say an old rose or a pale yellow. With this the china must be in like hues and shaggy chrysanthemums pose in yellow groups about the rooms; there are yellow shades to the candles and fairy lamps, and as the finishing touch Madame la Hostess receives in a corn-colored robe with yellow chrysanthemums at her belt. Sometimes the color scheme gives "A Study in Scarlet." This is especially pleasing on cheerless winter days. To pass from the frosty street into the warmth, brilliancy and cozy ensemble of a scarlet five o'clock makes everything welcome from foreignly diluted teas to sugary crullers and mint wafers.

STUFFY ROOMS.

It your room be stuffy because it has been lived in too much, or because homo domesticus has indulged too freely in the soothing nicotine, you may easily render it sweet and habitable once more by placing one-half ounce of spirits of lavender and a jump of salts of ammonia in a wide-mouthed fancy jar or bottle, and leaving it uncovered. This makes a pleasant deodorizer and disinfectant, filling the room with a delicate perfume which will be soothing to the nerves and senses, especially during the warm weather. Try it.

PAPER PILLOWS.

The latest health fad is paper pillows. The paper is torn into very small pieces and then put into a pillow sack of drilling or light ticking. The pillows are very cooling in hot weather, and are said to be superior to feather ones. Newspapers are not nice to use, as they have a disagreeable odor of printer's ink, but brown or white paper and old letters and envelopes are the best. The finer the paper is cut or torn the lighter it makes the pillow.

RICE SUBSTITUTE FOR POTATOES.

An excellent substitute for potatoes at a dinner is rice cooked in milk and well salted, put into a dish and browned in the oven. Make a hot lemon sauce and pour it over the rice when it is taken from the oven and just before the dish is sent to the table.

OCTOBER ATLANTIC.

Review of Contents of Valuable Magazine.

The Atlantic Monthly for October is one of the most important issues of the year. There is the usual fine literary flavor to the contents, and this is supplemented by timely papers on political, scientific, and historical subjects. The leading article of the month, by President Eliot, of Harvard, is on "Five American Contributions to Civilization," viz., the practice of arbitration instead of war, the increase of wide religious toleration, the safe development of manhood suffrage, the proof that people of a great variety of nations are fit for political freedom, and, fifth, the diffusion of well-being among the population in general. President Eliot holds these five contributions as characteristic of our country, and in his opinion they will be held in grateful remembrance by mankind, for all time, for they are distinct contributions to civilization. The article is the best summary of what democracy has wrought out in the United States that has perhaps ever been made—an article that will become classic. Prof. John Trowbridge sounds a note of warning in the vigorous article en-

titled "The Imperiled Dignity of Science and the Law."

There is a second installment of "Girls in a Factory Village," by Lillie B. Chase Wyman, narrating many incidents of girl life in a New England manufacturing village. Mrs. Wyman gives very vivid word-pictures in these little sketches, and writes with intimate knowledge of her subject. In conclusion she wisely avoids recommending remedies for the present conditions, leaving rather her simple narrative to suggest to the reader the necessary reform.

Professor Lanciani, whose volumes are standard, gives in detail the romantic career of one of the most wonderful structures in the world, in a paper entitled "The Fate of the Coliseum."

Two essays in this issue can naturally be spoken of together; upon widely different subjects each possesses the charm of a thing well done. Mrs. Alice Morse Earl gives a charming glimpse of a Sunday in New Netherlands and Old New York. While giving many unusual historical facts the article is made doubly interesting by the fresh and vivacious style in which it is written. Mrs. Agnes Repplier prints another of her delightful essays under the title "Cakes and Ale," giving selections from famous drinking songs in literature, and she comments discriminatingly upon them.

After all, the feature of this issue which will attract the widest attention is an innovation. A new department is opened having the attractive title, Men and Letters, to which our best writers will contribute short signed articles on literary subjects, reminiscences, suggestions, criticisms and the like. The department is opened this month by W. D. Howells with a charming paper reminiscent of his days as editor of the Atlantic. He is followed by John Burroughs on "The Poet and the Modern," and W. P. Trent, on reading the 50th volume of Balzac.

Exhaustive book reviews and The Contributors' Club complete the issue.

PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.

It never makes meanness any whiter to baptize and take it into the church.—Ram's Horn.

The biography of Lord Tennyson is nearly completed, but it will not be published yet awhile.

People who wore shoes in Italy during the fourteenth century had to pay a tax for the privilege.

A nail-making machine produces as many nails in a given time as were formerly made by 1000 men.

The statue of Edgar Allan Poe, in Bronx park, New York, will represent the poet in a chair, with a raven at his feet.

The largest man ever enlisted in the British army was Lieutenant Sutherland. His height was eight feet four inches, and his weight 364 pounds.

In the funeral procession which followed the body of Linton, the late professional bicyclist, his bicycle, draped in black, was led behind the hearse.

The oldest King in Europe is Christian IX. of Denmark, who last April entered upon the seventy-ninth year of his age. He has worn the crown for thirty-three years.

Coma, the birth-place of Volta, the eminent physicist, who gave birth to electric science by his invention of the Voltaic battery, will celebrate the 100th anniversary of his invention in 1898.

The veterans of the Seventy-second Regiment of Indiana have just decided to erect a monument on the battlefield of Chickamauga to commemorate their gallant service on that historic spot.

In Russia the forest area covers 42 per cent. of the whole surface; in Sweden 35 per cent.; in Austria 33 per cent.; in Germany 26 per cent.; in France 16 per cent.; and in Great Britain and Ireland only 4 per cent.

The Queen of England has never witnessed a session of the House of Commons. She is denied this privilege because of the old constitutional belief that the presence of the Sovereign will be a violation of the freedom and secrecy of the debates.

Henry M. Stanley is quoted as saying: "When I was at Lake Victoria, 18 years ago, there was not a missionary there; now there are 40,000 Christians and 200 churches. The natives are enthusiastic converts and spend their last penny to acquire a Bible."

A doctor in the highlands of Scotland, whose patients are scattered over a wide district, takes carrier pigeons with him on his rounds, and sends his prescriptions by them to the apothecary. He leaves pigeons, too, with distant families, to be let loose when his services are needed.

Probably the most unique ball in the annals of Chicago will be held in that city on October 31. It is to be given in aid of the Cripples' Mutual Aid Association of Illinois by the one-legged and one-armed men of the "Windy City." While the ball will probably be a success, it will certainly be a one-sided affair.

According to a correspondent of the New York Times an unknown philanthropist established at the St. Louis post office a fund to furnish stamps for letters inadvertently mailed without postage. To all such letters a paster was attached which requested the receiver to remit the amount of postage for the benefit of the fund.

Insects are considered by authorities on the subject as undoubtedly possessing the senses of sight, touch, taste, smell, and hearing; that of touch being perhaps the only sense strictly comparable with our own. Evidence of other sense organs utterly unlike any we have is not wanting. A marked male Japanese silk-worm moth was liberated one night a mile and a half from a caged female of the species and in the morning was found at the

cage. Blind ants also reduce wooden beams to mere shells without once gnawing through the surface.

The school directors of West Salem township in Pennsylvania, are evidently believers in the old adage about "Early to bed." The board has made a rule that the teachers, men and women, must not attend parties, dances or any gatherings involving late hours. Friday and Saturday nights alone excepted.

Rev. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, recently made a statement which has been taken up by many of Chicago's clergymen as a text for urging their various congregations to join in upholding the national honor. Dr. Henson said "The Popocratic party and its platform are arrayed against the Bible and the Commandments, in spite of their leader's attachment to Scriptural phrases."

In the next war explosives will be dropped into hostile cities from balloons. English army officers are now practicing the dropping of explosives at Aldershot, England. Such war methods ought to bring war into disrepute. Torpedoes can be fired a half mile unerringly under water and under the enemies war ships, and torpedo boats can fly through the water at 30 miles an hour, flinging torpedoes right and left.

Tesla says he will soon be able to telegraph through space without wires. This is being done in a small way already at the Fastnet Lighthouse on the coast of Ireland. The cable comes within 60 yards of the rock, and the dashing waves prevent it coming any nearer. The ends of two wires hang over the rock and the current flashes from the cable over that 60 yards space to the hanging wires and thence overland.

According to the Scientific American, there is a rosebush at least 300 years old at Hildesheim, Hanover. It was planted, according to tradition, in 832 by Charlemagne, near the church of the cemetery, and although the church was afterwards burned, the root of the plant sent up new shoots. The primitive stem died long ago but new stems have forced their way through a crevice in the wall and their branches cover the present church, forty feet in height and width. It is mentioned by a Jesuit who died in 1673 and is mentioned in a poem of 1690.

Admitting all that may be said in favor of the practical advantages of the summer schools, we are not so sure but the teacher who has laid aside his books altogether during the fallow season and given his thoughts complete relaxation, enters upon his professional labors in the autumn in quite as good case as does the teacher who has spent the entire vacation in the school room, and we are not so sure but the results of the former's teachings will be quite as satisfactory as the result of the teachings of the teacher who has, practically speaking, had no vacation at all.—Boston Transcript.

A NURSE SPEAKS.

She Heartily Endorses Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Tried Them Herself and Now Glad to Recommend Them to All Women—As a Medicine During the Change of Life They are Unfailing.

From the Standard-Union, Brooklyn, New York.

Another intelligent witness has been added to the thousands who have endorsed Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

Mrs. Nancy Waugh, of 193 Driggs avenue, Brooklyn, a professional nurse, after finding that the Pink Pills benefited her, now advises her patients to take them. In speaking with the reporter about the pills as a medicine, Mrs. Waugh said: "About a year ago I was ill. I made an effort to get about in a few days because circumstances compelled it. One of the first places I visited after I went out was the home of my daughter, Mrs. Dora Rogers, of 7 Powers street. My daughter, who had previously taken the pills, urged me to try them. I took advice, and in less than a week I felt stronger and more cheerful. I would like to emphasize the cheerfulness, for my ailment was principally that of a melancholy feeling. The pills have the power to drive away the blues, and for that reason they are worth more than ten times what is charged for them.

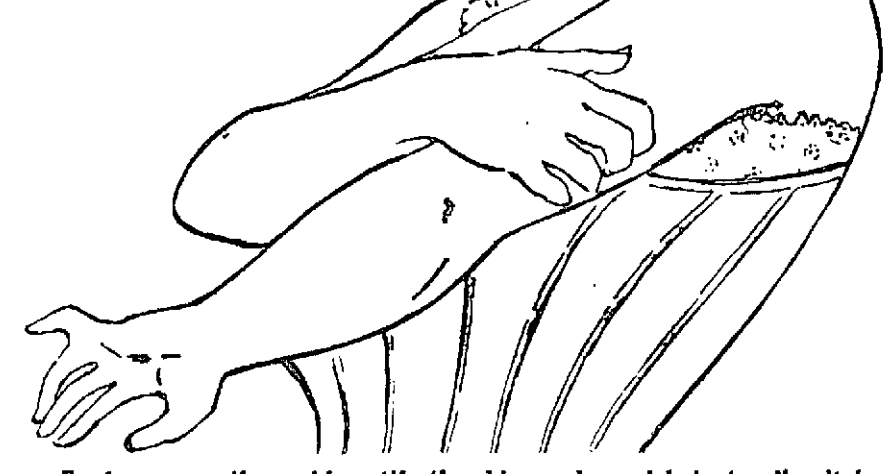
"To all women who have reached that critical period, the change of life, I recommend these pills most heartily. They are such a simple, agreeable medicine. In my little chest which I carry about with me I always have a box of the pills with me. I go out for a week or two at a time and so feel the need of them while away from home. I usually take one dose a day, after breakfast. When I first started taking them I took three doses each day. As a family medicine I can think of no better remedy. The Pink Pills will help both sexes, but they are especially beneficial for women. Young women who have little blood ought to keep them on hand all the time. I never see a pale face that I do not feel like recommending the Pink Pills. They have ingredients that tone up the system in a wonderfully short time, and with increased health comes cheerfulness, which brings sunshine and happiness in the family."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, palpitation of the heart, paleness and all forms of weakness, either in male or female, and all diseases resulting from vitiated humors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by Hollister Drug Co., Hoborn Drug Co., wholesale agents for Hawaiian Islands, and all dealers in medicine.

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